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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 PERRY GRAVELLE,

CASE NO. C13-1911JLR

11 Plaintiff,

ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION FOR
RECONSIDERATION

12 v.

13 JUDY KIANDER, et al.,

14 Defendants.

15 **I. INTRODUCTION**

16 Before the court is Plaintiff's¹ amended motion for reconsideration of the court's
17 order granting summary judgment to Defendants.² (Am. Mot. (Dkt. # 91); *see also* SJ
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¹ On July 21, 2015, Defendants filed a notice of Plaintiff Perry Gravelle's death. (Notice
20 of Death (Dkt. # 46).) On January 15, 2016, the court entered an order permitting Personal
21 Representative Don Koler to substitute as Plaintiff for the decedent pursuant to Federal Rule of
Civil Procedure 25. (1/15/16 Order (Dkt. # 79) at 11.)

22 ² Plaintiff initially timely filed his motion for reconsideration on April 14, 2015. (Mot.
(Dkt. # 90).) One day later, Plaintiff filed the present amended motion. (*See* Am. Mot.)

1 Ord. (Dkt. # 86.) The court has considered the amended motion, the parties'
 2 submissions concerning the amended motion, other relevant portions of the record, and
 3 the applicable law. Being fully advised,³ the court DENIES Plaintiff's motion for
 4 reconsideration.

5 **II. ANALYSIS**

6 Motions for reconsideration are disfavored. Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR
 7 7(h)(1). The court will ordinarily deny such motions unless the moving party
 8 demonstrates (1) manifest error in the prior ruling, or (2) new facts or legal authority
 9 which could not have been brought to the attention of the court earlier with due diligence.
 10 *Id.* All of the evidence Plaintiff cites has been available and part of the record for
 11 months. Plaintiff cites no new legal authority and does not challenge the authority upon
 12 which the court's summary judgment order relied. Plaintiff had the opportunity in his
 13 original briefing on summary judgment and at the hearing to make the arguments he now
 14 asserts in his motion for reconsideration. In any event, as discussed below, none of his
 15 arguments merit reconsideration of the court's order. Plaintiff made neither of the
 16 showings necessary for reconsideration, and there are no other extraordinary
 17 circumstances that warrant reconsideration of the court's summary judgment order.

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 19 Plaintiff apparently realized that the formatting of his initial motion did not comply with the
 20 court's local rules. (*See id.* at 1 ("This amends the one filed minutes ago as the wrong version:
 21 this has the pleading lines and footers. Apologies to the court and counsel.").) The court
 accepted Plaintiff's amended motion as timely because it is virtually identical to his original
 motion except for formatting. (*See* Ord. Dir. Resp. (Dkt. # 93) at 2 n.1.)

22 ³ No party asked for oral argument, and the court deems this motion to be appropriate for
 disposition without it. *See* Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 7(b)(4).

1 In asserting that the court should reconsider its order, Plaintiff cites portions of the
 2 record that have been available for over a year, including excerpts from decedent's
 3 February 2015 deposition (Dkt. # 32-5) and the expert report of Dr. Jeffrey Christensen,
 4 which was disclosed in April 2015 (Dkt. ## 32 ¶ 12, 34).⁴ (*See Am. Mot. at 3-5.*)
 5 Instead of citing new evidence, Plaintiff implies that the court erred by not permitting
 6 Personal Representative Koler to supplement the record and decedent's briefing
 7 concerning Defendants' motions for summary judgment. (*See id. at 2; see also* 1/15/16
 8 Order.) Defendants, however, opposed any effort to reopen discovery or to permit
 9 additional briefing on their pending motions for summary judgment. (US Resp. (Dkt. #
 10 71) at 5-6.) At the time that Mr. Kohler substituted into this matter as Plaintiff, the
 11 discovery cutoff had expired and the parties had fully briefed Defendants' motions for
 12 summary judgment. (*See id.; see also* 1/15/16 Order at 11.) Further, the decedent was
 13 represented by counsel when the summary judgment motions were briefed. (1/15/16
 14 Order at 11.) Although the court permitted limited additional discovery concerning
 15 damages, the court agreed with Defendants that discovery concerning liability was closed

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17 ⁴ Plaintiff also cites "Exhibit C (to docket32) [sic]." (Am. Mot. at 3.) This document is a
 18 copy of the United States' First Set of Interrogatories and Requests for Production to Plaintiff.
 19 (*See* Morehead Decl. (Dkt. # 32) Ex. C.) The court is at a loss to understand how a copy of this
 20 document, which does not include any of Plaintiff's responses, supports Plaintiff's motion for
 21 reconsideration. Plaintiff may have intended to cite the December 24, 2013, letter from the
 22 Federal Bureau of Prisons ("BOP") to the Social Security Administration concerning Plaintiff's
 administrative tort claim. (*See* Norris Decl. (Dkt. # 40) Ex. 3.) If so, this document also does not
 support Plaintiff's contention that his administrative tort claim was timely filed against the BOP.
 Indeed, nothing in Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration demonstrates manifest error in the
 court's conclusion on summary judgment that the decedent failed to timely serve his
 administrative claim on BOP. (*See* Am. Mot. at 3; SJ Ord. at 32-35.) Defendants never asserted
 nor did the court rule that Plaintiff's administrative claim to the Social Security Administration
 was untimely. (*See generally* US Mot. (Dkt. # 31); Def. Mot. (Dkt. # 30); SJ Ord.)

1 and should remain so and that additional briefing on the motions for summary judgment
 2 was not warranted. (*Id.* at 11-12.)

3 Plaintiff never sought reconsideration of the court's January 15, 2016, order (*see*
 4 *generally* Dkt.), and the time to file such a motion has long since expired. *See Local*
 5 *Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 7(h)(2)* ("The motion [for reconsideration] shall be filed within
 6 fourteen days after the order to which it relates is filed."). In any event, Plaintiff fails to
 7 demonstrate any error in the court's January 15, 2016, order.⁵

8 The remainder of Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration is addressed to his claim
 9 for excessive force.⁶ Plaintiff relies on a portion of the report of Defendants' expert
 10 witness, Dr. Jeffrey C. Christian, in which the doctor opines:

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12 Plaintiff has not argued that decedent's counsel performed inadequately. However, even
 13 if Plaintiff had advanced this argument, reconsideration of the court's January 15, 2016, order
 14 denying additional discovery concerning liability or supplemental briefing on the summary
 15 judgment motions is not warranted. Poor performance by counsel alone does not justify
 16 reconsideration of the order. *See Nelson v. Fed. Way Dep't of Pub. Safety*, No. C06-1142RSL,
 17 2007 WL 1655215, at *2 (W.D. Wash. June 5, 2007) (denying motion for reconsideration
 18 despite plaintiff's contention that her former counsel performed inadequately) (citing *Pioneer*
 19 *Inv. Serv. Co. v. Brunswick, Assocs. Ltd.*, 507 U.S. 380, 396 (1993) ("[C]lients must be held
 20 accountable for the acts and omissions of their attorneys."); *see also Kramer v. Conway*, 962 F.
 21 Supp. 2d 1333, 1357 (N.D. Ga. 2013) ("Alleged inadequate representation by Plaintiff's former
 22 counsel is not a basis to alter or amend the Judgment."). If Plaintiff believes that decedent's
 prior counsel did not perform adequately, he is not without remedy. *See Link v. Wabash R.R.*
Co., 370 U.S. 626, 634 (1962) ("[I]f an attorney's conduct falls substantially below what is
 reasonable under the circumstances, the client's remedy is against the attorney in a suit for
 malpractice."); *see also Watson v. Moss*, 619 F.2d 775, 776 (8th Cir. 1981) ("A party . . . does
 not have any right to a new trial in a civil suit because of inadequate counsel, but has as its
 remedy a suit against the attorney for malpractice.").

20 Plaintiff summarily asserts that the court erred in dismissing all his claims (*see Am.*
 21 *Mot.* at 2-3), but fails to provide any specific argument concerning any error other than regarding
 his claim for excessive force. Without specific assertions of error, Plaintiff's motion for
 22 reconsideration of all his claims is inadequate. *See Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 7(h)(2)* ("The
 motion [for reconsideration] shall point out with specificity the matters which the movant

1 The precise timing of this [Lisfranc] injury [to the right foot] cannot be
2 determined based on the reviewed evidence. Based on records and
3 deposition testimony, the injury most likely took place after the Swedish
4 Medical Center visit and before the plaintiff arrived home after detention.
5 Nevertheless, after the deformed foot was observed by friends the same day
6 after release from detention, it was not medically evaluated for a number of
7 weeks after injury. On a more likely than not basis, the injury occurred
8 from a twisted foot combined with axial loading of body weight placed on
9 the foot.

10 (Am. Mot. at 4 (quoting Christensen Decl. (Dkt. # 34) Ex. B at 4-5).) Plaintiff asserts
11 that because Defendants' medical expert concluded that the decedent's injury most likely
12 occurred between October 28, 2011, and October 31, 2011, which corresponds to the
13 dates that the decedent was in federal custody, the court should reconsider its order
14 granting summary judgment to Defendants. (*See id.*) The court disagrees.

15 First, Plaintiff ignores the portion of Dr. Christensen's report in which he
16 concludes that the decedent's injury most likely occurred after the decedent's visit to
17 Swedish Medical Center. (Christensen Decl. Ex. B at 4-5.) Indeed, Dr. Christensen
18 specifically concludes that the injury to the decedent's foot "did not occur at the time of
19 [the decedent's] arrest." (*Id.* at 5.) The decedent alleged that his foot was injured by
20 Special Agents at the time of his arrest and prior to his trip to Swedish Medical Center.
21 (*See Am. Compl. ¶¶ 12-24.*) Thus, Dr. Christensen's testimony concerning the likely
22 timing of the decedent's injury supports the court's reasoning and does not provide a
basis for reconsideration.

23 believes were overlooked or misapprehended by the court . . . and the particular modifications
24 being sought in the court's prior ruling."). Therefore, except with regard to Plaintiff's claim for
excessive force, the court declines to address Plaintiff's assertion that the court erred in
dismissing all of his claims.

1 Further, contrary to the decedent's allegations, Dr. Christensen opines that “[t]he
2 injury pattern seen in this case would not occur with improper placement of a shackle
3 around the ankle” or “by contorting the foot manually by another person.” (Christensen
4 Decl. Ex. B at 5.) Rather, the decedent’s injury “requires force equivalent to full body
5 weight under moderate velocity, which can occur with a slip or fall.” (*Id.*) The violent
6 contortion of a foot, such as described by the decedent, “would have a vastly different
7 fracture pattern not seen in this case.” (*Id.*) Dr. Christensen opined that “the
8 [homolateral Lisfranc] injury occurred from a twisted foot combined with axial loading
9 of body weight placed on the foot.” (*Id.*) Indeed, Dr. Christensen opined that the
10 decedent’s injury was more likely than not caused when the decedent slipped and fell, as
11 the decedent described to two of his own treating physicians on two different occasions
12 before he filed suit asserting different allegations. (*See id.*) As noted in the court’s
13 summary judgment order, Plaintiff presented no medical evidence that the decedent’s
14 foot injury occurred at the time of his arrest or that the type of injury the decedent
15 suffered had could have been caused by the shackling or twisting of his foot by the
16 agents. (*See* SJ Ord. at 19.) Thus, Dr. Christensen’s medical opinion remains undisputed
17 on the record and does not provide a basis for granting reconsideration of the court’s
18 summary judgment order.⁷

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⁷ Plaintiff also relies upon the deposition testimony of two of the decedent’s friends, one
21 of whom testified that decedent’s foot appeared injured when he returned from detention (three
22 days after his arrest) and another who testified that the decedent complained of damage to the
decedent’s knees, but who did not observe any injury to the decedent’s feet. (*See* Morehead
Decl. Exs. G at 18:25-19:11, 41:21-25, I at 43:1-22; *see also* Am. Mot. at 5.) This testimony

1 Plaintiff also relies on the portion of Dr. Christensen's report in which the doctor
2 opines that the decedent likely had end stage peripheral neuropathy, which can cause
3 insensate feet. (Am. Mot. at 4-5; Christensen Decl. Ex. B at 5.) Plaintiff argues that this
4 condition explains why the decedent did not notice his injury at first and why decedent's
5 injured foot was not diagnosed earlier by either Drs. Ian Doten or Melissa Wolin. (See
6 Am. Mot. at 5 ("This is why the short dr. appointments and [the decedent] himself missed
7 the severity of this injury from the beginning and x-rays should have been taken, like they
8 were 2 months in.").) However, the decedent never claimed that he was unaware of or
9 could not feel the alleged injury to his foot. To the contrary, he testified that at the time
10 of his arrest, his foot "snapped and it went slack and just flopped to the side." (Morehead
11 Decl. Ex. E at 265:17-19.) Indeed, the decedent specifically alleged that he felt pain at
12 the time of the injury. (Am. Compl. ¶¶ 16 ("[Decedent] felt something give in his right
13 foot and ankle and a sharp pain which caused his right foot to flop to the right."), 29
14 (alleging he was "in serious pain" while at the Federal Detention Center in SeaTac,
15 Washington).) Thus, contrary to Plaintiff's assertion in his amended motion for
16 reconsideration, the fact that the decedent did not complain about foot pain or injury to
17 any physician until months after his arrest—despite multiple opportunities to do so in the
18 immediate aftermath of his arrest—supports Defendants' position and the court's ruling
19 on summary judgment.

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21 adds nothing concerning the issue of causation. Further, the testimony undermines Plaintiff's
22 new assertion that only x-rays could have revealed that the decedent had a broken foot when the
decedent saw a doctor on the day of his arrest. (See Am. Mot. at 4 ("[Doctors] . . . would have
never seen the sever [sic] fracture of the left foot without x-rays.").)

1 Ultimately, however, the evidence concerning the decedent's pain in his foot is
2 superfluous because two physicians observed the decedent's feet during the relevant time
3 period and observed no injury to his feet or ankles. (Morehead Decl. Ex. B at
4 23:14-25:25 (Dr. Doten testifying that he examined the decedent's bare feet and recorded
5 no sign of a broken foot or other injury and would have recorded it had he seen any such
6 sign), 27:25-28:10 (Dr. Doten testifying that the decedent was "discharged well
7 appearing, ambulatory"); Gugin Decl. (Dkt. # 45) Ex. A at 26:5-21, 44:3-17 (Dr. Doten
8 testifying that the decedent's gait was normal and he would have noticed if decedent's
9 toenails had been torn off or if decedent had swelling indicating a broken foot or ankle);
10 Morehead Decl. Ex. H at 33:2-15, 36:6-14 (Dr. Wolin testifying that she observed equal
11 swelling in both feet which was inconsistent with a break in one foot, that neither foot
12 appeared broken, and that she would have documented missing toenails in the decedent's
13 record). Plaintiff provides no medical testimony in contravention to the testimony of
14 these physicians. (*See generally* Dkt.) Plaintiff's attempt to manufacture contradictory
15 evidence by pointing to evidence of the decedent's peripheral neuropathy is unavailing
16 because the decedent testified that he felt his injury at the time it allegedly occurred and
17 alleged that he experienced pain in his foot. (Morehead Decl. Ex. E at 265:17-19; Am.
18 Compl. ¶¶ 16, 29.) Thus, evidence that the decedent suffered from peripheral neuropathy
19 does not create a triable issue of fact concerning the uncontested medical testimony of
20 Drs. Wolin and Doten that the decedent's feet and ankles were uninjured immediately
21 following his arrest.

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1 Plaintiff also attempts to undermine the opinions and observations of Drs. Doten
 2 and Wolin by arguing that his medical appointments with these providers were “short” in
 3 duration. (Am. Mot. at 4.) Plaintiff, however, fails to support this assertion with any
 4 citation to the record.⁸ (*See id.*) Plaintiff also argues that Drs. Doten and Wolin should
 5 have taken x-rays of the decedent’s feet, which would have revealed the decedent’s
 6 injury, and impliedly argues that Drs. Doten and Wolin breached the standard of care.
 7 (*See id.*) Plaintiff’s lay opinion about what medical tests the decedent’s physicians
 8 should have ordered and what those tests might have shown is without foundation. *See*
 9 Fed. R. Civ. P. 701; *Kielkopf v. United States*, No. C05-5831 FDB, 2007 WL 765209, at
 10 *2 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 9, 2007) (“In a medical negligence action, expert testimony is
 11 required to establish the standard of care and most aspects of causation.”) (citing *Seybold*
 12 *v. Neu*, 19 P.3d 1068, 1074 (Wash. Ct. App. 2001)). Accordingly, Plaintiff’s opinions on
 13 those issues provide no basis for reconsideration of the court’s order.

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16 ⁸ In his “Surrebuttal to Defendants’ Surreply,” Plaintiff belatedly attempts to support this
 17 assertion with citations to the record. (Surrebuttal (Dkt. # 97) at 3.) Specifically, Plaintiff points
 18 to the decedent’s testimony that he failed to apprise Dr. Doten of any injuries to his leg, knee,
 19 ankle, or foot because he “didn’t have time,” and that the Special Agents kept telling the doctor
 20 that they needed “to get out of here” and “to step it up.” (*See* Gugin Decl. Ex. B at 176:4-13.)
 21 First, Plaintiff’s filing of a surrebuttal in response to Defendant’s surreply is in violation of the
 22 court’s Local Rules. *See* Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 7(g)(4) (“No response [to a surreply]
 shall be filed unless requested by the court.”). Second, Plaintiff’s belated citations to the record
 are untimely because Plaintiff did not provide them at the time he filed his motion for
 reconsideration but rather nearly a month later. *See id.* LCR 7(h)(2). Even if the citations were
 timely, however, they do not provide a basis for reconsideration of the court’s order. Irrespective
 of the length of the decedent’s medical appointments, both Drs. Doten and Wolin testified that
 they specifically examined the decedent’s feet and observed no injury. *See supra* at 8. Plaintiff
 provides no medical testimony to the contrary.

1 The decedent had ample opportunity to present expert medical testimony in
2 opposition to Defendants' motions for summary judgment and to rebut the testimony of
3 Drs. Christensen, Wolin, and Doten. He failed to do so. (*See generally* Dkt.) The
4 opinions of these doctors now stand as unrebutted evidence that (1) the decedent showed
5 no signs of a foot injury following his arrest and, (2) the injury, more likely than not, did
6 not occur as the decedent alleged. Plaintiff's unsupported arguments to the contrary in
7 his present amended motion do not warrant reconsideration of the court's prior order
8 granting summary judgment. *See Thompson v. Frank Luna*, 441 F. App'x 528, 529 (9th
9 Cir. 2011) ("The district court properly granted summary judgment on [the plaintiff's]
10 state law claims because [the plaintiff] failed to rebut with expert medical testimony
11 defendants' showing that they met the appropriate standard of care and did not cause or
12 aggravate his hand injuries.").⁹

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⁹ Plaintiff also notes that the decedent complained after-the-fact to various officials about his injury. (Am. Mot. at 5.) Defendants do not dispute that the decedent made these complaints, but the decedent's complaints to officials are irrelevant to the issue of causation, on which the court's summary judgment order concerning excessive force rests. (See SJ Ord. at 16 ("Special Agents Kiander and Huynh are entitled to summary judgment on Mr. Gravelle's excessive force claim because there is insufficient evidence from which any reasonable juror could conclude that Mr. Gravelle suffered any injury to his feet as a result of his arrest.").)

III. CONCLUSION

2 Based on the foregoing analysis, the court DENIES Plaintiff's amended motion for
3 reconsideration (Dkt. # 91).¹⁰

4 Dated this 19th day of May, 2016.

John P. Blunt

JAMES L. ROBART
United States District Judge

¹⁰ Nothing in Plaintiff’s reply memorandum alters the court’s view that reconsideration of its summary judgment order is unwarranted. In his reply memorandum, Plaintiff raises new arguments that he did not initially raise in his amended motion. (See Reply (Dkt. # 95).) The court declines to consider arguments raised for the first time on reply. *FT Travel--New York, LLC v. Your Travel Ctr., Inc.*, 112 F. Supp. 3d 1063, 1079 (C.D. Cal. 2015) (collecting cases declining to consider arguments raised for the first time in reply). In addition, Plaintiff’s assertions in reply concerning what alleged medical evidence may demonstrate at trial are based on pure speculation and unsupported by any citation to the record. (See Reply at 2.) “Argument without evidence is hollow rhetoric that cannot defeat summary judgment.” *Teamsters Local Union No. 117 v. Wash. Dep’t of Corr.*, 789 F.3d 979, 994 (9th Cir. 2015) (explaining that a party cannot defeat summary judgment with the hope of evidence to be developed at trial or argument unsupported by evidence). Finally, the court declines Plaintiff’s request in his reply memorandum to take judicial notice of an entry in Wikipedia. (See Reply at 2); *In re Yagman*, 473 F. App’x 800, 801 n.1 (9th Cir. 2012) (declining to take judicial notice of Wikipedia page and citing Fed. R. Evid. 201(b)(2)).